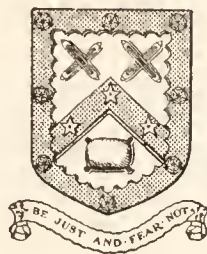




BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1938

WILLIAM J. FRAIN,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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Health & Housing Committee.

1938

ALDERMAN S. MYERS, J.P.
(HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR).

COUNCILLOR J. T. PICKARD (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR D. V. HODGSON (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman R. OGDEN.

Councillor J. W. BINKS.

„ T. CROFT.

„ E. DUFTON.

„ H. KEIGHLEY.

„ S. KEIGHLEY.

„ P. W. WOOD.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. A. E. EVANS.

Mrs. J. TORDOFF.

Mrs. S. MYERS.

Mrs. J. B. WARD.

Mrs. C. ROBINSON.

Mrs. S. WILCOCK.

Health Department.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM J. FRAIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors :

*GEORGE ELLISON, M.S.I.A.

†ERNEST CHEATLE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant to Sanitary Inspectors:

JOSEPH LAWSON.

Health Visitors :

Miss G. M. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(resigned 10th September, 1938)

‡Miss G. SPETCH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

‡Miss E. M. K. ADAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(appointed 12th August, 1938)

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. A. L. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. C. E. ORMANDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerk :

JOHN A. HIRST, Cert.S.I.B.

* Also possesses the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

† Also possesses the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Smoke Inspection.

‡ Also possesses the Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

**TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
PUDSEY.**

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1938.

This is the first complete year of the new Borough and the re-organisation of the health services has proceeded smoothly. It has been marked by the gradual expansion of the health services to meet the needs of the new Borough.

In October, Nurse Schofield resigned after eighteen years' service. Her resignation was a definite loss to the Health Department as she was so thoroughly conversant with all the work of the Health Department in the old Borough of Pudsey. Her tact and understanding had endeared her to a large circle of mothers and children in the Borough, and her work and influence will long be remembered in many homes. I should like to express my personal appreciation of her help and assistance to me at all times.

It was decided in September to appoint a third Health Visitor. It was unfortunate that, owing to the shortage of Nurses, a suitable applicant could not be obtained before the end of the year. The third Health Visitor will be able to attend to the needs of the growing district of Tyersal, and enable the pre-school children in the Borough to be satisfactorily home visited.

The appointment of a clerk at the beginning of the year has been a very great advantage to the work of the Department, and has resulted in the careful compilation of all the records necessary in an up-to-date Department.

One difficulty in an Authority the size of Pudsey is that there is not sufficient work for a full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health. This means that there is no doctor to relieve the Medical Officer of Health during his absence on holidays, illness or special duties. Under such conditions it is usual for the Authority to arrange for one or more doctors to do locum service. Since my appointment several local doctors have kindly relieved me and accepted no remuneration, but it is difficult to impose on their good nature indefinitely, and it is desirable that a locum should be arranged at suitable remuneration.

As will be observed from the Sanitary Inspectors' Report, the staff of that Department is inadequate. As Health and Sanitary measures have been to the forefront of the Government's programme for several years, many additional duties have been added to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors. Since my appointment, the work resulting from the passing of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Factories Act, 1937, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, has materially increased the pressure on that Department. The absence of a clerk in that department is a great inconvenience as the Sanitary Inspectors have to spend valuable time in sorting and typing their own correspondence. It would be a great advantage if a Sanitary Inspector-Clerk was appointed, i.e. a recently qualified Sanitary Inspector who would assist

the Sanitary Inspectors at their work, and also act as clerk in the Department.

Early in the year, a room in St. Lawrence House was furnished as an office for the Medical Officer of Health. An adjoining room was also furnished for the use of the clerk. In September, central heating was installed. This is a considerable advantage over the old open fires. On Clinic days the rooms are uniformly heated which prevents the former complaint that only those mothers sitting near the fire could keep their children warm while undressing.

The work of transforming the Calverley Council Offices into Clinic premises was commenced in February and completed in December. This has been a lengthy and difficult task but it is gratifying to find that the alterations have met with such universal approval.

The premises for the Sanitary Department leave much to be desired, and it would be an advantage if larger and more suitable premises could be obtained elsewhere.

It is pleasing to note an increase in the live birth rate. The figures for 1937 were 13.67 whilst those for 1938 are 15.96 as compared with 15.1 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate of 45 is the same as last year. The figure for England and Wales is 53.

There is also a fall in the death rate, the figure for 1938 being 12.66; the figure for 1937 was 14.30. The figure for England and Wales during 1938 is 11.6.

The birth rate of 15.96 against the death rate of 12.66 shows that there has been a natural increase in the population during 1938. The population should be further increased by the building of new houses and the immigration of population from outside.

The Clinics at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, have continued to attract large numbers of mothers and babies. The Monday afternoon Clinic is particularly successful, and many mothers seek the advice of the doctor regarding their child's welfare. The Wednesday afternoon Clinic is also well attended. There is, however, no doctor present, and this is a disadvantage as no clinic serves its purpose to the full without medical attention. The Clinic is fortunate in having the services of a large number of ladies as voluntary helpers.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in the attendance of mothers living in Tyersal. The distance is far, and in inclement weather attendance at Pudsey Clinic entails a certain amount of hardship. Perhaps suitable rooms might be hired at Tyersal for the holding of a weekly Clinic with medical attendance.

The Farsley Clinic has had another successful year. The attendances are large, and there is an enthusiastic band of voluntary helpers. It is expected that some of the regular attenders will transfer their attendance to the new Calverley Clinic when it commences in 1939.

The Ante-Natal Clinic on Thursday afternoon at St. Lawrence House serves a real need in the Borough. The numbers attending from Farsley and Calverley have been small, but probably these will take advantage of the new Ante-Natal Clinic at Calverley. Any cases requiring consultant opinion are referred to the Consultant Service at Leeds Maternity Hospital.

The Post-Natal work is carried out in conjunction with the exist-

ing Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinic. This is the first year that a Post-Natal Clinic has been held. The Clinic is held at 2 p.m. on Fridays at St. Lawrence House. The attendances have been small and great difficulty is found in persuading mothers to attend. Forty mothers, however, attended during the year, and as this number is roughly one-tenth of the births, it is quite good for the first year. It is hoped that more mothers will attend during the second year. The attendances from Farsley and Calverley have been meagre, but it is possible that some will take advantage of the Post-Natal Clinic at the new Calverley Clinic in 1939. Similarly, as for Ante-Natal work, any cases requiring consultant opinion are referred to the Consultant Service at Leeds Maternity Hospital or the Leeds Hospital for Women.

The two Health Visitors have continued their home visiting throughout the year. Great difficulty has been found in keeping the visits to the required standard, particularly in the case of children between the ages of two and five. Also, owing to the distance of Tyersal from St. Lawrence House, it has been impossible to visit that district except occasionally. Fortunately the appointment of a third Health Visitor will remedy all this, and in 1939 the home visiting should be satisfactorily accomplished throughout the whole Borough.

The Health Visitors are also expected to visit any expectant mother until such time as she engages the services of a midwife.

It is of great importance that every maternity scheme should include provision for the services of one or more Consultants. The Council has an arrangement with Leeds Maternity Hospital for a Consultant Service. To this service difficult cases are occasionally referred from the local Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics. The services of an Obstetric Consultant are also available for assistance to general practitioners in domiciliary cases of doubt or difficulty during pregnancy, at the time of confinement or in the puerperium.

Towards the end of the year the Council decided to adopt Emergency Units—"Flying Squads." An arrangement has been made with Leeds Maternity Hospital for this service. The purpose of the service is to deal with acute emergencies such as severe haemorrhage or shock in the patient's own home. The service is available at any hour of the day or night. It consists of a Consultant and a fully-trained Staff Nurse together with the necessary equipment. It is hoped that this service will enable the patient to obtain the necessary attention in an emergency and to spare her a journey by ambulance to Hospital. Such a journey is sometimes instrumental in causing a tragic ending.

Dental treatment is provided by the Council for expectant and nursing mothers attending the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics. The cases are sent to an approved local dentist for treatment (Mr. R. A. Walton, L.D.S.). Septic and carious teeth in a mother are dangerous in two ways: firstly the mother herself is subjected to greater risks of infection during the pregnancy and lying-in period, and secondly the nutritional disorders in the mother, which may ensue, have an adverse effect on the nutrition of the infant. The cases are referred to the dentist on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health and an income scale is in operation, the patient contributing to the cost of the treatment according to the scale.

Maternity home and hospital treatment has been a matter of considerable importance and public interest during the year. It would appear that there is a certain dissatisfaction with the present arrangements for maternity home and hospital treatment. At present the Council only accept responsibility for the payment of the cost of treatment at Leeds Maternity Hospital in cases where, after examination at the Ante-Natal Clinic, the Medical Officer considers that their confinement might be abnormal or in cases sent to Hospital as emergency cases by general practitioners. The cost is recovered from the patient according to the Council's scale of income.

There is, therefore, no maternity home or hospital arrangements for the accommodation of normal cases, with the exception of some six beds at Clayton Institution. The stigma of pauperism, however, is still strongly felt towards this Institution although excellent reports are always brought back from any patients who have had their confinement there. The West Riding County Council have a scheme whereby it is hoped to provide a maternity hospital near Keighley with accommodation for 50 beds, some of which it is intended shall be allocated for Pudsey patients. This Hospital, when completed, should, to a considerable extent, solve the present difficulty in Pudsey.

There appears to be a feeling in the Borough that Pudsey should have a Maternity Home of its own, and in December, Sir Walter Forrest expressed his willingness to buy "Meadowhurst" and present it to the Borough as a maternity home. A deputation visited the Ministry of Health to obtain their views on the matter. It was found that the Ministry do not regard with favour the small maternity home. The present policy of the Ministry is in favour of large Institutions where every modern convenience is available for treatment and where, in the case of an expected normal case suddenly becoming abnormal, facilities for immediate skilled treatment are available. The small maternity home is found to be expensive to maintain and somewhat difficult to administer. At the same time it is frequently found that they are very much appreciated by the patients, who naturally like to have their confinements near home where they can be visited by relatives and friends. Further, it would appear that "Meadowhurst" after some additional accommodation for domestic staff is provided, would make a suitable building for conversion into a maternity home. The matter was still under consideration by the Council at the close of the year.

The County Council have delegated their powers under the Midwives Act, 1936, to the Pudsey Council. This is, however, subject to the observance of certain conditions. The midwives, from the administrative point of view, are under the control of the Council, but, from the professional aspect, that is in relation to the actual conduct of the midwifery, they are under the control of the local supervising authority which is the West Riding County Council. On the 1st April, 1938, the Council commenced their administrative duties under the Act, and the arrangements worked smoothly throughout the year.

It might be pointed out that one of the main objects of the Midwives Act, 1936, was to make it easier and safer for mothers to have their confinements at home. The present tendency throughout the country for mothers seeking their confinements at Institutions is unfortunate in some respects. Except where there is reason to

believe that the confinement might be abnormal, or there is overcrowding at home, there is no reason why confinements should not take place in the patient's own home. The Council has arrangements with Leeds Maternity Hospital for abnormal cases, some six beds are available at Clayton Institution for overcrowding or bad housing cases and a good service of midwives is provided for confinements at home.

In December, 1938, the Ministry of Health confirmed the Council's scheme for slum clearance (Clearance Areas 29 to 46) comprising 100 houses. This completes the Council's Five Year Plan for the Demolition of 300 houses commenced in 1934. The demolition of these houses must have improved considerably the housing conditions in Pudsey. There are, however, still many bad houses in Pudsey. It is difficult to know who is responsible in these cases. Bad tenants can quickly create a slum. Some owners would appear to have neglected their property in an unworthy manner, thus bringing unnecessary hardship on their tenants. At the same time there are quite a number of houses where time is the deciding factor, and the efforts of owners and occupiers have little effect towards their improvement. Such houses can only be demolished as unfit for human habitation.

During the year a Farsley housing survey was undertaken, and many Notices served on owners for the undertaking of repairs. At the close of the year, Clearance Areas involving 115 houses were being prepared for early submission to the Council. These should result in considerable improvement in the Farsley housing conditions. There do not appear to be more than about twelve houses in Calverley suitable for demolition.

A medical examination of workmen in the Waterworks Department was undertaken. Specimens of blood, urine and faeces were sent for bacteriological examination. Three cases of positive blood reaction for typhoid were found, on further investigation, to be due to typhoid inoculation during war service.

During the year many samples of water, both town and private supplies, have been sent to the County Bacteriological Department for examination. In no case was the water unsatisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically. In several cases, however, the bacteriological count was unsatisfactory. In these cases the owners of the supplies concerned have been approached with recommendations for measures to be adopted for the improvement of the supplies with the result that only two private supplies in the Borough are still unsatisfactory.

During the first nine months of the year progress in air raid precautions work was slow and difficult. In July first aid classes were held for men and women. I acted as lecturer to these classes which were attended almost entirely by school teachers. The classes were held in co-operation with the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the members of which organisation rendered invaluable assistance in the training of the class.

The September crisis was an anxious time, and the routine work of the Department practically ceased for two weeks, all activity being concentrated on air raid precautions. To increase the difficulty, central heating was being installed at the Health Department during these weeks which caused further dislocation of normal activities. The

crisis, however, served a useful purpose in that it aroused public interest and enthusiasm in air raid precautions, and work was done in a few weeks which otherwise might have taken months. Large and enthusiastic first aid classes were started in Farsley under Dr. and Mrs. Elmer and also in Calverley under Dr. Hughes. Large anti-gas classes were commenced in Pudsey and Farsley. First aid posts and depots were mapped out and equipped. The end of the year found these first aid posts all dismantled and their structures and equipment removed from Pudsey. The Authorities evidently have changed their views regarding the nature of first aid posts. I, personally, regard it as unfortunate that the structures and equipment of these posts are not stored in Pudsey ready for any emergency, and that, as the former posts are regarded as unsuitable, months are passing without the Authorities deciding on the exact nature of the new first aid posts. There is a grave danger that we may find ourselves faced with another crisis having no new first aid posts mapped out and equipped, and having dismantled the old posts, which, if not perhaps of the ideal nature, would yet have served their purpose in an emergency.

I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness shown to me by my Chairman and all Members and Officials of the Council during my first year of office. Nothing is so disheartening to a new Medical Officer of Health as to find that his Council do not appear to share his enthusiasm for the advancement of the health services, but in Pudsey I am indeed fortunate in serving a Council who have supported the great majority of my recommendations.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Wm. J. FRAIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A — STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,326
Estimated Resident Population (Mid-Year 1938)	27,880
Population at 1931 Census (Adjusted for changes in boundary on 1st April, 1937)	24,575
Number of Inhabited Houses	9,496
Rateable Value for General Rate	£156,000
Sum represented by a penny rate	£600

The Borough is divided into 7 Wards.

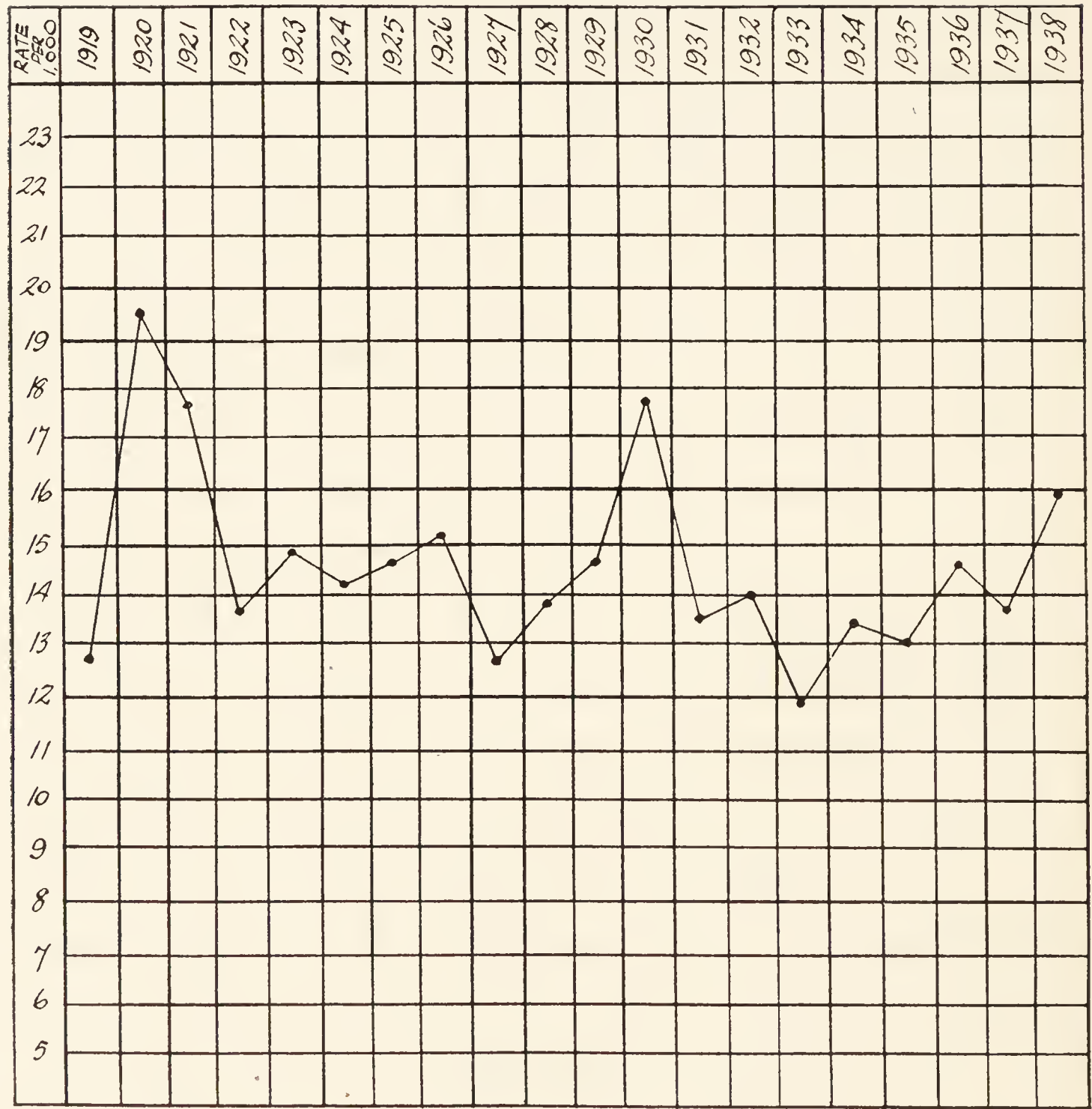
Births.

					Total.	Males.	Females.
Live	Legitimate	...	..	...	433	231	202
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	12	7	5
					—	—	—
	Total	...	...	...	445	238	207
Still	Legitimate	...	...	...	22	16	6
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
					—	—	—
	Total	...	...	...	22	16	6
Total Births	...	...	...	...	467	254	213

Birth Rates.

	1938.	1937.
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	15.96	13.67
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	47.11	60.30
Live and Still Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.75	14.55

BIRTH RATE FOR THE 20 YEARS 1919-1938.

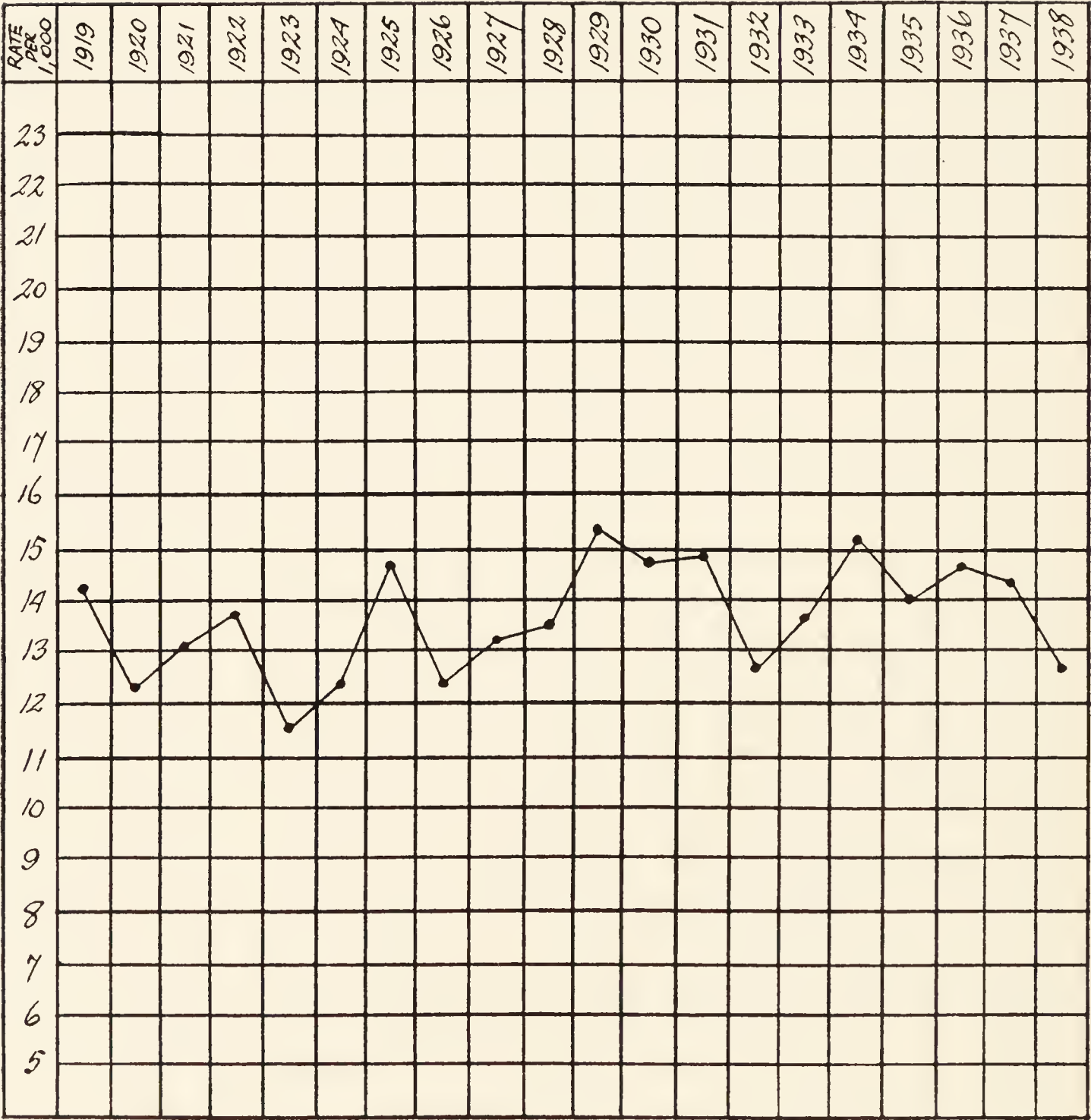


DEATHS.

Causes of Death in Pudsey M.B., 1938.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	—	2
Influenza	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7	2	9
Other Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis, etc.	1	—	1
Cancer	17	19	36
Diabetes	2	4	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage	14	17	31
Heart Disease	63	52	115
Aneurysm	1	—	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	12	9	21
Bronchitis	6	1	7
Pneumonia	4	7	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	2	1	3
Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	1	2
Appendicitis	2	—	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1
Other Liver Diseases	—	4	4
Other Digestive Diseases	5	3	8
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	8	4	12
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Etc....	6	6	12
Senility	6	12	18
Suicide	3	1	4
Other Violence	5	1	6
Other Defined Diseases... ..	17	16	33
Ill-defined or not known	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—
Total	190	163	353

DEATH RATE FOR THE 20 YEARS 1919-1938.



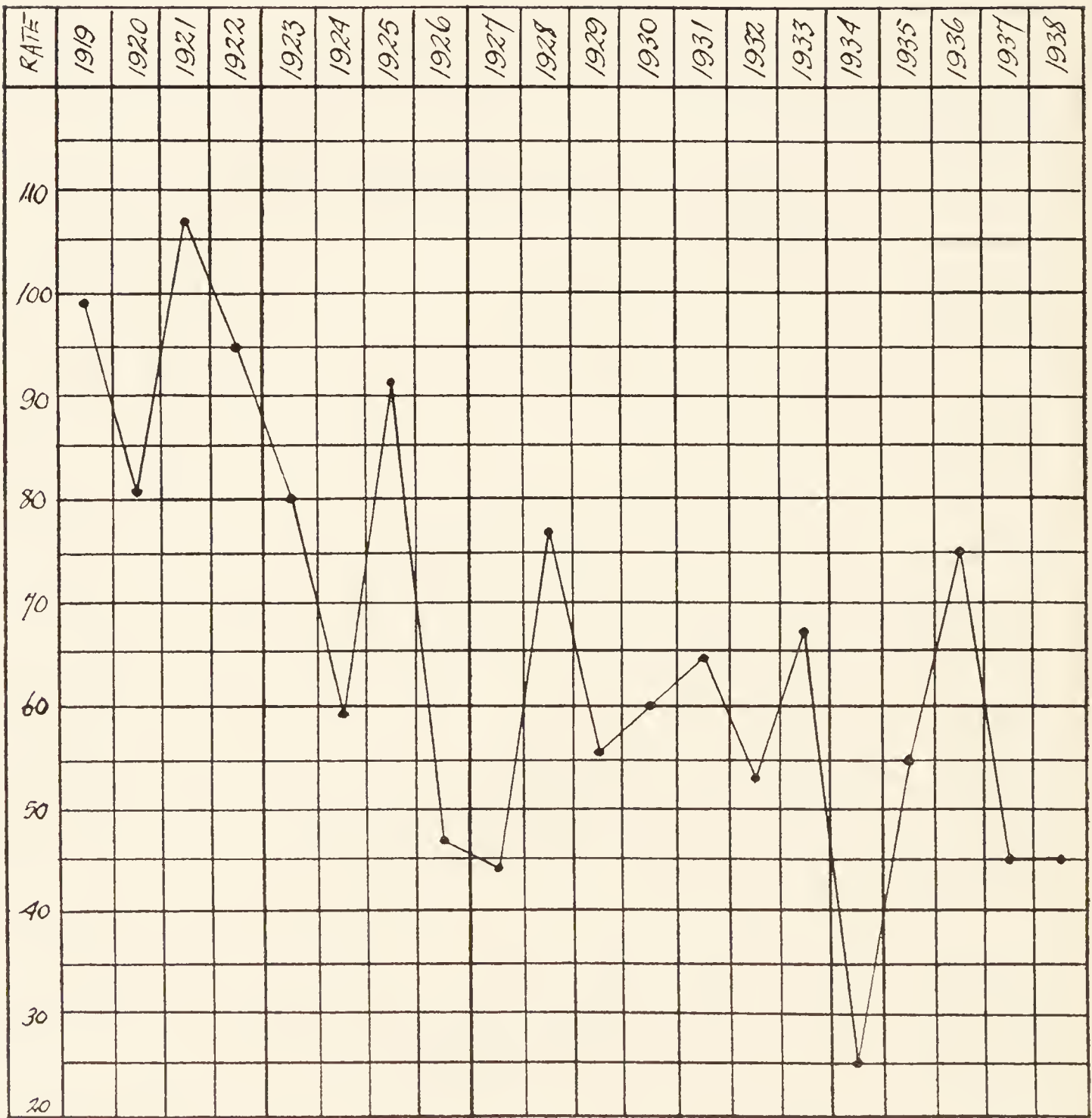
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under 1 year).

					Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	20	10	10
Illeigitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...					20	10	10

Causes of Deaths of Children under One Year of Age.

Age at Death	Cause.	Sex.
20 minutes.	Prematurity.	Female.
1 hour.	Asphyxia Neonatorum accidentally caused by pre-natal respiratory efforts.	Male.
3 hours.	Prematurity.	Male.
7 hours.	Premature Birth.	Male.
20 hours.	Insufficient vitality.	
	Premature Birth.	Male.
1 day.	Prematurity.	Female.
2 days.	Toxaemia.	
	Uraemia of mother.	Female.
2 days.	Intracranial Haemorrhage.	
	Pressure injuries during birth.	Male.
2 weeks.	Acute Streptococcal Septicaemia.	
	Cellulitis of arm.	Male.
2 weeks.	Congenital heart.	Female.
2 weeks.	Icterus Neonatorum.	Male.
2 weeks.	Pemphigus Neonatorum (non media).	Female.
7 weeks.	Acute Septic Broncho-Pneumonia.	Female.
1 month.	Toxaemia.	
	Infantile Diarrhoea.	Female.
1 month.	Broncho Pneumonia.	Male.
2 months.	Broncho-Pneumonia of the left lung.	Female.
6 months.	Congenital Hydrocephalus.	
	Spine Bifidia.	Female.
7 months.	Toxaemia.	
	Infantile Diarrhoea.	Male.
8 months.	Bronchitis.	Male.
10 months.	Acute Gastro-enteritis.	
	Sub-acute Pyelitis.	

INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE 20 YEARS 1919-1938.



Death Rates.

(per 1,000 estimated population)

						1938.	1937.
All Causes (Crude)	...	...	...	...	...	12.66	14.30
All Causes (Adjusted)	...	...	...	...	...	12.41	14.01
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	0.98	0.98
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.11
Pthisis	...	...	...	...	...	0.32	0.33
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	1.39
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1.29	1.65
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4.12	4.31
Puerperal Causes (per 1,000 live and still births)—							
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Death rate of Infants under one year of age—							
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						46	46
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live							
births	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

Vital Statistics for Twenty Years.

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Zymotic* Death-rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1919	12.7	14.2	0.14	98
1920	19.5	12.3	0.56	81
1921	17.6	13.1	0.55	107
1922	13.6	13.7	0.83	95
1923	14.9	11.6	0.42	80
1924	14.2	12.4	Nil.	59
1925	14.7	14.7	0.28	92
1926	15.2	12.4	0.14	47
1927	12.7	13.2	0.21	44
1928	13.8	13.5	Nil.	77
1929	14.7	15.4	0.21	56
1930	17.7	14.8	0.21	60
1931	13.5	14.9	0.20	64
1932	14.01	12.6	0.13	53
1933	11.9	13.6	0.26	67
1934	13.4	15.2	0.40	25
1935	13.03	14.01	0.65	55
1936	14.61	14.68	0.78	75
1937	13.67	14.30	0.11	45
1938	15.96	12.66	0.22	45

*The Zymotic Diseases for the purposes of this rate are the seven principal ones—smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea under two years.

Births, Deaths and Deaths under 1 year in Wards, 1938.

	Full- neck	Chap- t'wn	Green- side	Low- town	Stann 'gley	Fars- ley	Calver- ley
January.							
Births.	5	2	7	3	—	10	1
Deaths	3	1	3	1	1	10	4
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
February.							
Births	—	5	4	—	—	10	1
Deaths	3	—	2	—	3	5	5
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
March.							
Births	3	—	3	—	1	13	2
Deaths	2	6	3	3	—	8	3
Deaths under 1 year	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
April.							
Births	5	3	9	3	6	12	3
Deaths	4	—	5	—	3	3	2
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May.							
Births	6	5	6	3	3	17	1
Deaths	1	4	4	2	3	4	2
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
June.							
Births	5	1	7	2	1	12	4
Deaths	3	3	3	1	3	4	2
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July.							
Births	1	—	9	1	2	6	3
Deaths	2	1	2	1	3	6	2
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
August.							
Births	3	2	11	2	2	12	2
Deaths	3	1	2	1	1	3	2
Deaths under 1 year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
September.							
Births	1	2	3	4	4	5	4
Deaths	1	3	2	3	5	6	3
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October.							
Births	6	2	7	3	1	10	2
Deaths	1	3	7	5	6	5	6
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
November.							
Births	3	1	7	3	1	4	—
Deaths	5	3	2	1	4	3	3
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
December							
Births	—	4	1	5	—	7	—
Deaths	4	5	4	1	2	16	6
Deaths under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(95 deaths occurred outside the Borough)
(8 children under 1 year died outside the Borough).

Topography.

The Borough is similar in shape to England and Wales with the old Borough in the South and Calverley in the North. It is bounded on the North by the Urban Districts of Aireborough and Horsforth; on the East by the City of Leeds; on the South by the City of Leeds and the City of Bradford; and on the West by the City of Bradford.

Altitude.

The height above sea level varies from 150 feet along the Aire and Calder Canal to 625 feet at Greentop.

Geology.

This is a coarse grained gritty sandstone with beds of shale, limestone, and coal. The subsoil consists of clay, clayey loam and shale.

Industries.

The textile industry is the staple industry of the Borough, both woollens and worsteds being manufactured.

In addition, there are engineering works, tanneries, basket works and cabinet making.

Unemployment.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange, Stanningley, for the following information with regard to unemployment in the Borough during 1938:

(a) No. of payments of Unemployment Allowances (the amounts of which were determined by the Unemployment Assistance Board).

		Men	Women	Total.
Maximum Figures.				
(week ended 12th December, 1938)	...	153	7	160
Minimum Figures.				
(week ended 10th January, 1938)	...	120	6	126

(b) No. of persons wholly or temporarily unemployed.

		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Maximum Figures.						
(week ended 22nd August, 1938)						
(i) Wholly Unemployed	...	366	113	1	1	481
(ii) Temporarily Stopped	...	395	324	3	7	729
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	... ..	761	437	4	8	1210

Minimum Figures. (week ended 5th December, 1938)				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
(i)	Wholly	Unemployed	...	404	95	2	1	502
(ii)	Temporarily	Stopped	...	284	124	2	2	412
Total				688	219	4	3	914

Public Assistance.

I am informed by the local Public Assistance Officer that the maximum number of persons in receipt of Public Assistance during the year was 295 and the minimum 230.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938. (England and Wales, London-126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.)
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births:—				
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths:—				
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Notifications:—				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	53	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1
Maternal Mortality:—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not Available.		
Others	2.19			
Total	3.08			
Rates per 1 000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality:—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not Available.		
Others	2.11			
Total	3.97			
Notifications:—				
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	14.42	18.08	12.51	{ 3.53 15.46

**SECTION B — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.**

I. General Health Services.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

(i) Bacteriological.

Facilities for the bacteriological examination of material exist at the County Laboratory at Wakefield. Specimens of blood, urine and faeces from Waterworks employees engaged in water undertakings in the Borough, swabs from contacts of cases of diphtheria, samples of milk for bacteriological content and the presence of tubercle bacilli and samples of water from private supplies, public supplies and the public swimming bath have all been submitted to the Laboratory by the Health Department.

The following specimens, which also include specimens submitted by local medical practitioners, were received in the County Laboratory during 1938 from the Borough:

Swabs for B. Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	27
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	17
Blood for Widal Reaction	...	...	...	...	7
Urines for General Examination...	...	...	...	...	2
Urines and Faeces for B. Typhosus, etc.	...	...	...	...	24
Milks for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	21
Milks examined bacteriologically	...	...	...	...	27
Waters examined bacteriologically (drinking) ..	...	...	...	...	36
Waters examined bacteriologically (swimming bath)	...	...	...	...	2
Hairs etc. for ringworm	...	...	...	...	1
Blood films for cytological examination	...	...	...	...	2
Bio-chemical specimens	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	...	...	3
Total					173

(ii) Chemical.

Facilities for the chemical examination of material exist at the City and County Analyst's Laboratory at Bradford. Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and six samples of water for chemical analysis have been submitted during the year.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

(i) General Sick and Accident Cases.

One motor ambulance with accommodation for two stretcher and two sitting cases is provided by the Council and is located at the Fire Station, Pudsey. A charge of 5s. od. is made for journeys to Leeds and Bradford for medical cases and where a longer journey is necessitated the charges are 5s. od. for the turn out and 6d. per mile travelled. Accident cases are transported free of charge. Arrangements exist for a fully qualified Ambulance Sergeant to accompany all cases at any time of the day or night.

The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade has kindly supplied me with the following information as to cases conveyed by the ambulance during 1938:

Medical Cases	...	...	...	429
Accident Cases	...	...	...	131
Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	117
Maternity Cases	...	...	...	38
Total ...				<hr/> 715 <hr/>

(ii) General Infectious Disease Cases.

By arrangement with Bradford Corporation, the Calverley Joint Hospital Board have secured the use of a motor ambulance belonging to that Authority with accommodation for two stretcher cases. The ambulance is located at the Health Department, Bradford, and arrangements exist for a nurse from Calverley Moor Hospital to accompany patients on their journey to the Hospital.

(iii) Smallpox Cases.

No arrangements have yet been made for the transport of cases of smallpox to Hospital.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**

The home nursing services are provided by two local District Nursing Associations, the Pudsey District Nurse Association and the Farsley and Stanningley District Nursing Association, which are run by voluntary agencies. Efforts have been made during the year to institute a Nursing Association for the Calverley end of the Borough but up to the present these have not been successful and no arrangements for home nursing exist there.

No arrangements exist for the home nursing of cases of infectious disease which are treated at home, the nurse in these cases being provided privately and at the patient's own cost.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Centres are provided by the Council at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley, and at Chapel Street, Calverley. The following sessions are held:

St. Lawrence House, Pudsey.

Monday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare.

Wednesday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare.

Thursday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Ante-Natal.

Friday: 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.: Post-Natal.

Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley.

Tuesday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare.

Chapel Street, Calverley.

Wednesday: 2 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., Ante-Natal; 2.30 p.m. to 3 p.m., Post-Natal; 3 p.m. to 4 p.m., Child Welfare.

(ii) School Medical.

School Clinics are provided by the Council at Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, and Chapel Street, Calverley. The following sessions are held:

Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey.

Monday	9 am.. to 12 p.m.	Minor Ailments
Tuesday	9 a.m. onwards	Minor Ailments
	9.30 a.m. onwards	Medical Inspection
	11.30 a.m. onwards	Eye Specialist
	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Dental
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Dental
Wednesday	9 a.m. onwards	Minor Ailments
	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Dental
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Dental
Friday	9.30 a.m. onwards	Minor Ailments
	9.30 a.m. onwards	Dental Anaesthetics
	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Dental
Saturday	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Minor Ailments

Chapel Street, Calverley.

Thursday	9.30 a.m. onwards	Minor Ailments
	9.30 a.m. onwards	Dental Anaesthetics
	9.30 a.m. onwards	Medical Inspection
	10 am.. to 12 p.m.	Dental
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Dental

(iii) Tuberculosis.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary situate at 45 Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, is provided by the West Riding County Council whose Tuberculosis Officer attends at the weekly session held each Tuesday at 2 p.m. and to which cases are referred for advice and treatment.

(iv) Venereal Diseases.

Two Treatment Centres are available for residents in the Borough, one at the General Infirmary at Leeds and the other at St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford. The cost of the treatment of patients from County areas at these Centres is borne by the West Riding County Council who also have a scheme for the payment of fares in necessitous cases. The following sessions are held:

The General Infirmary at Leeds :

Monday		
to Friday	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	Men
	2 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Men
Saturday	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Men
Monday	1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Women and Children
Thursday	5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Women and Children

St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.

Monday	9.30 a.m. onwards	Men
	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Men
Tuesday	6 p.m. onwards	Women
Friday	10 a.m. onwards	Women and Children

(e) Hospitals.

(i) General and Accident.

Two Hospitals are available for the treatment of residents in the Borough, one being the General Infirmary at Leeds and the other the Royal Infirmary, Bradford.

(ii) Children's.

Children requiring treatment are referred from the Child Welfare and School Clinics to Bradford Children's Hospital, Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital or the General Infirmary at Leeds according to the locality in which they reside and the kind of treatment required.

(iii) Maternity.

An agreement exists between the Council and the Board of Management of the Leeds Maternity Hospital whereby patients from the Borough are admitted to the Hospital upon a written order of admission signed by the Medical Officer of Health. Arrangements also exist whereby emergency cases may be admitted by local medical practitioners without a written order of admission provided that the names of these cases are submitted immediately after admission to the Hospital to the Medical Officer of Health for his sanction. The cost of the treatment of patients in the Hospital is paid by the Council on the basis of the average total cost per patient per day in the Hospital over a period of twelve months ending on the 31st December in the preceding year with the addition of a proportionate sum for overhead charges. The cost of treatment is recovered from patients in accordance with a scale of charges based on the income of the patient.

Poor persons requiring maternity hospital treatment, principally due to unsatisfactory home conditions, are admitted to Clayton Institution, which is under the control of the West Riding County Council, where six maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) are provided.

One case was admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Bradford, as an emergency case and although the Council has no arrangement with this Hospital, responsibility for the cost of the treatment was accepted and the cost later recovered from the patient.

(iv) Tuberculosis.

Sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculous patients are provided by the West Riding County Council and a summary of the cases sent to such sanatoria from the Borough will be found later in this Report.

(v) General Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are removed to Calverley Moor Hospital within the area of the Council which is controlled by two Authorities, Pudsey M.B. and Bradford C.B., both Authorities having representatives on the Board of Management.

It has 50 beds and is capable of treating scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever.

(vi) Smallpox.

During the year the Council have been negotiating with the Oakwell Joint Hospital Board for the accommodation and treatment of cases of smallpox from the Borough in the Board's Hospital at Birstall. An agreement was concluded in January of this year (1939) whereby the Board will accommodate and treat cases of smallpox from Pudsey but the Council must provide ambulance transport for each case to and from the Hospital.

(vii) Chronic Sick.

Institutional treatment of the chronic sick is available at the County Institution, Clayton, which is controlled by the West Riding County Council.

2.—Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

(a) Midwifery and Maternity Services.

(i) Midwifery Services.

During March, arrangements were completed for the transfer of certain functions in connection with the administration of the Midwives Act, 1936, from the West Riding County Council to the Corporation. These functions are of a purely administrative nature, the midwives, from a professional point of view, still remaining under the control of the County Council as the Local Supervising Authority. Three whole-time midwives have been appointed under the scheme and, in addition, midwifery duties in the Farsley area of the Borough are undertaken by the Stanningley and Farsley District Nursing Association.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives (whole-time and part-time) from 1st April, 1938 to 31st December, 1938:—

No. of cases booked	154
No. of confinements (as midwife)	151
No. of confinements (as maternity nurse) ...	14
No. of visits (ante-natal patients)	708
No. of visits (post-natal patients)	2621
No. of patients transferred to Hospital	10

In addition to the three whole-time and one part-time domiciliary midwives, five private midwives practised in the area of the Council during the year. The 270 domiciliary births occurring in the area during the year were attended as follows:—

By domiciliary midwives	205
By private midwives	33
By medical practitioners	32
<hr/>	
Total	270
<hr/>	

The West Riding County Council also have a scheme whereby part or whole of the midwife's fee is borne by the Council in necessitous cases. Where the total family income after deducting rent and rates and five shillings for each child under fourteen years of age and not working does not exceed 24s. od. per week, ten shillings only is payable by the patient, the remainder (i.e. in midwifery cases 20s. od. and in maternity nursing cases 10s. od.) being borne by the County Council. In cases where the family income calculated as above does not exceed 24s. od. per week and where no maternity benefit is received, no fee is charged to the patient. Part of the midwife's fee was granted in four cases during the year and the whole of the fee in one case.

(ii) Ante-Natal Services.

The number of attendances at the weekly Ante-Natal Clinic held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, have continued to be large and, in addition to mothers ante-natally examined at this Clinic, as will be seen from the figures in the preceding section (Midwifery Services), a large number of ante-natal visits were also paid by the midwives. 218 women made 646 attendances at the Clinic giving a percentage of 53.04 of the notified births (live and still).

A new Clinic at Calverley was opened in the early part of this year (1939) where a weekly ante-natal session is held, and the Borough is now adequately served in this respect.

A scheme has also been adopted by the Council whereby any abnormal cases attending the Ante-Natal Clinic can be referred by the Medical Officer for a consultant's opinion to Leeds Maternity Hospital. There are no fixed Clinic days at the Hospital and the procedure is for the Medical Superintendent to be informed who then arranges an appointment between the patient and the consultant. The consultant sees the patient at the Hospital and sends a report on his examination to the Medical Officer. The Hospital makes no charge for the use of

the Out-Patient Department but the Council pay the surgeon a fee of three guineas per consultation whether he sees one or more cases. Eight cases were referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic for consultation during the year and the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for private medical practitioners in four cases.

(iii) Post-Natal Services.

The attendances at the new Post-Natal Clinic at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, commenced in January, have been rather disappointing. This appears to be due to the great difficulty in convincing mothers that post-natal supervision is necessary in addition to supervision of the child. Another reason, of course, is the time taken up in attending Clinics, many mothers being unable to give up two afternoons per week for this purpose. Greater publicity has been given to this Clinic, however, printed cards being handed to each patient attending the Ante-Natal Clinic, and it is hoped that this will result in increased attendances. 40 mothers made 63 attendances at the Clinic during the year giving a percentage of 9.72 of the notified births (live and still).

(iv) Emergency Units.

The Council entered into an agreement with Leeds Maternity Hospital early this year (1939) whereby the emergency services of the Hospital are now available to local medical practitioners.

The emergency unit is available at any time during the day or night and can be obtained by telephone to the Hospital. It consists of a Consultant and a Nurse together with the necessary equipment. The Consultant may be any one of the Consultants on the staff of the Hospital and the Nurse is the second Labour Ward Sister, or, if she is off duty, the senior Staff Nurse, who are ready to go out at a moment's notice whenever needed. The equipment consists of a sterile drum of dressings, gum saline apparatus and blood transfusion apparatus.

The charges of this Emergency Service are Hospital, one guinea, and Consultant, five guineas, together with a mileage fee.

(v) Infant Welfare Services.

Attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics continued to be large and an increased number of mothers have sought medical consultations. I have continued, at intermittent intervals, to give short talks on matters affecting the health of mother and child and these appear to have been appreciated. In addition, lectures have been given at the Clinics by the lecturer of the National Milk Publicity Council.

Much time has been spent in the equipping of part of the new Calverley Clinic as an Infant Welfare Clinic and this was opened in the early part of this year (1939).

The attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics during the year are as follows:—

Total attendances (under 1 year)	... ..	4477
do. (1—5 years)	... ..	4265
do. (all ages)	... ..	8742
<hr/>		
New children (under 1 year)	... ..	381
do. (1—5 years)	... ..	26
do. (all ages)	... ..	407

The percentage of notified live births represented by the children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the date of their first attendance, were under one year of age (381) is 95.48.

(b) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

(i) Maternity Hospital Treatment.

Where the Medical Officer has any reason to believe that any patient attending the Ante-Natal Clinic will not have a normal confinement and will require skilled treatment, such patient is referred to Leeds Maternity Hospital under the agreement mentioned in the 1(e) (iii) above. This Hospital has 110 maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) and 62 women were admitted to such beds during the year, 36 being referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic and 26 admitted as emergency cases sent by local medical practitioners. Extended treatment was necessary in the case of 15 patients due to some abnormality such as sepsis, White Leg, Etc., following child-birth and responsibility for the cost of this treatment was accepted by the Council. In addition to maternity beds, 18 beds are allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment and one mother was admitted for ante-natal treatment due to prolapse of the uterus. One patient was admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Bradford as an emergency case due to incomplete abortion.

Six maternity beds are provided at the County Institution, Clayton, and six women were admitted to such beds during the year. Eight women were also admitted to St. Mary's Infirmary, Leeds.

(ii) Convalescent Home Treatment.

The Council have entered into an agreement with Leeds Maternity Hospital whereby Pudsey patients in that Hospital, who still require surgical nursing after their confinement, are transferred to the Ida Convalescent Hospital at a charge of 35s. od. per week. One mother was transferred during the year under this arrangement.

Three mothers and babies have also been admitted to the Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies at Harrogate. The

cost of the treatment at this Home was borne in two cases by the Farsley Medical Charities Fund and in the other by a private fund under the control of the Voluntary Lady Helpers at the Pudsey Child Welfare Centre.

(iii) Hospital Treatment of Sick or Ailing Children.

Four children were treated as in-patients at Leeds Maternity Hospital, two because of prematurity, one due to loss in weight and one admitted as an emergency case sent by a local medical practitioner.

In addition to these, seven children were treated in Bradford Children's Hospital, two in Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital and five in Leeds General Infirmary.

(c) **Health Visitors.**

There have been important changes in the health visiting personnel during the year, Miss Schofield resigning after 18 years' service with the Department and Miss Adams being appointed in her place. An extra Health Visitor, Miss Richardson, was appointed early this year (1939) and as there are now three Health Visitors on the staff there will be no difficulty in maintaining the standard of health visiting recommended by the Ministry of Health.

The area has been divided up into three districts around the Child Welfare Centres and each Health Visitor is responsible for the health visiting of her district and she is also in charge of the Child Welfare Clinic situated in her area. The two Health Visitors in charge of the Farsley and Calverley areas also take turns in assisting the nurse at the Monday afternoon Clinic at Pudsey and also assist each other at the Calverley and Farsley Centres so as to comply with the rule of the Ministry of Health that all children must be weighed by a trained nurse.

The following particulars relate to the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

(i) To expectant mothers	First visits	—
	Total visits	—
(ii) To children under one year of age	First visits	247
	Total visits	1612
(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	2016

(d) **Child Life Protection.**

All three Health Visitors have been appointed child protection visitors and are responsible for the visiting of boarded out children in their respective districts. There were two persons on the Register at the beginning of the year who were receiving children for reward. In one case the child was removed to Leeds and that Authority was notified. One person was added to the Register during the year and at the end of the year there were two persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward. In each case the child is well cared for and home conditions are satisfactory.

(e) **Arrangements for Dental, Orthopaedic, Etc., Cases.**

(i) Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Mothers in need of dental treatment are referred by the Medical Officer from the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics to a local dental surgeon. The cost of the treatment is paid by the Council and recovered from patients in accordance with a scale of income. The following table gives a summary of the cases dealt with under this scheme during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. referred to dentist by Medical Officer	9	5
No. found to be in need of treatment ...	9	5
No. who received treatment	8	5
No. made dentally fit	6	2
No. of treatments:—		
(a) Fillings	3	0
(b) No. of teeth extracted	104	59
(c) No. of administrations of general anaesthesia	5	1
(d) No. of patients supplied with dentures	3	1
(e) No. of dentures supplied	6	2

There are no arrangements for the dental treatment of pre-school children.

(ii) Orthopaedic Treatment.

Children in need of orthopaedic treatment are referred from the Child Welfare Clinics to local Hospitals where facilities exist for their treatment. Knock-knee irons were provided for two children during the year and the cost of these was borne by the private child welfare fund of the Voluntary Lady Helpers at Pudsey Clinic.

(iii) Sunlight Treatment.

In April, an arrangement was concluded between the Council and Leeds Corporation whereby Pudsey children in need of sunlight treatment could be referred from the Child Welfare Centres to Armley Infant Welfare Centre where facilities are available for their treatment at a fee of £1-1-0 per case. Seven children received such treatment during the year. In two cases the mothers were too poor to pay the fares to Armley and these were paid by the Corporation in one case and by the Farsley Medical Charities Fund in the other. This problem of the payment of fares has now reached an acute stage and it is most disheartening to find that, after a mother has been persuaded to allow her child to be treated, she cannot afford to pay the fares to the treatment centre. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence and it would be a great help if the Council would adopt a scale of income similar to that in force for other maternity services so that the type of child who is in most need of treatment may receive it.

(iv) Free Milk and Food.

Dried and liquid milk is supplied free to mothers whose

family income does not exceed the scale adopted by the Council. This is supplied during the last three months of pregnancy and for nursing mothers during the first nine months following the birth of the child. 172 gallons of liquid milk and 1067lbs. of dried milk were supplied free to expectant and nursing mothers and young children during 1938 and, in addition, 18 gallons of liquid milk were supplied by the Stanningley and Farsley District Nursing Association.

Other foods, e.g. Virol, Maltoline, Cod Liver Oil, etc., are also supplied free on the same terms. There is no provision for free dinners at present.

Dried milk and other food is supplied at cost price to mothers attending the Clinics once per month.

(f) **Nursing Homes.**

There are two private Nursing Homes in the district, both of which are registered with the County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The supervision of these Homes is carried out by the County Council.

Appendix.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Scales of Payment.

1. Midwives' Fees.

Where the total family income, after deducting the actual rent paid and 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working.	Amount payable by applicant	Amount payable by Council
Does not exceed 24/- per week.	10/-	20/-
Exceeds 24/- per week.	Whole Fees	Nil

In necessitous cases when no maternity benefit is received, the full fee will be paid. Such applications should be accompanied, where possible, by a certificate as to non-payment of maternity benefit from the applicant's Approved Society.

2. Maternity Hospital Treatment.

Where the total family income, after deducting 5/- for each child under 14 years of age, and not working	Amount Payable by Applicant
Does not exceed 40/- per week.	Amount of Maternity Benefit(s)
Is between 40/- and 50/- per week.	One-half of fees payable to hospital
Exceeds 50/- per week.	Total fees payable to Hospital

3. Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Where the total family income, after deducting 5/- for each child under 14 years of age, and not working	Amount Payable by Applicant
Does not exceed 40/- per week.	Nil
Is between 40/- and 50/- per week.	One-half of fees payable to Dentist
Exceeds 50/- per week.	Total fees payable to Dentist

4. Supply of Milk and Food.

Where the total family income, after deducting the actual rent paid and 3/- for each child under 14 years of age, and not working	Amount Payable by Applicant
Does not exceed 24/- per week	Nil
Exceeds 24/- per week	Cost price of food

SECTION C — SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply and Sewerage.

(i) Water Supply.

The water supply of the Borough with a few exceptions in the case of isolated farms, is purchased in bulk from Bradford Corporation. This water is conveyed through trunk mains to two storage reservoirs in the district from which two-thirds of the town's water supply is distributed, the other third being supplied through trunk mains direct from Bradford. There are 9471 dwelling-houses on the public supply.

In order to safeguard the water as far as possible against contamination from human sources, samples of blood, faeces and urine from Waterworks employees engaged in water undertakings within the Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination before such employees were allowed to come into contact with the water. Microscopic examination of the blood of two men disclosed the *Bacillus Typhosus*, the *Bacillus Paratyphosus A* and the *Bacillus Paratyphosus B* but the agglutinations were found to be due to previous inoculation against enteric fever.

Samples of water from the public supply were taken at periodic intervals for bacteriological examination with the following results:

			Doubtful purity.	Satisfactory	Total
April	...	...	3	3	6
May	...	...	1	2	3
June	...	...	—	2	2
			—	—	—
	Total	...	4	7	11
			—	—	—

In the case of those samples of water reported upon as of doubtful purity, the Waterworks Manager was notified and after the mains had been flushed further samples from the same supply proved satisfactory.

A sample of water taken from the Corporation main at Chapel-town for chemical analysis was reported upon as follows: "this is a water of high organic purity, exceptionally soft and well suited for drinking and domestic purposes. The preliminary bacteriological test is satisfactory."

Considerable activity has taken place in the Department in regard to private supplies which have been repeatedly sampled for bacteriological examination with the following results:

Place taken	Unsat.	Doubtful	Satis.	Total.
Thornhill Yorks. Estate Reservoir, Carr Road, Calverley.	—	—	1	1
Warehouse Row, Calverley.	8	—	—	8
Pump at Rodley Fold	3	—	—	3
2 Rodley Fold, Rodley	1	—	1	2
Newstead House, Fulneck	3	1	1	5
Woodlea, Roker Lane, Pudsey.	5	—	1	6
Total	20	1	4	25

The results of these examinations were brought to the notice of the owners of the properties concerned and efforts were made to have the sources of contamination removed. As regards the pump at Rodley Fold, a new leather bucket was provided and the top of the well repaired; further samples from 2 Rodley Fold have been found to be satisfactory and no action has been taken with regard to this supply; the concrete tank into which the spring supplying Newstead House, Fulneck, delivers has been cleaned out and a new concrete cover provided; negotiations with the owners of the property at Warehouse Row, Calverley, are at present proceeding and it is hoped that the tank supplying this property will be cleaned out and a new concrete cover provided in lieu of the present covering of railway sleepers; the owner of Woodlea, Roker Lane, Pudsey, is at present considering connecting this property to the nearby town's main which will then ensure that the property is provided with a satisfactory water supply.

There have been twelve extensions to the mains during the year at Stone Stile Lane Estate, Roker Lane Estate, Highfield Terrace, Tyersal Terrace, Woodhall Park Estate, Carlton Rise Estate, Galloway Lane Estate, Cemetery Road Estate, Moorfield Gardens, Estate, The Lanes Estate, Summerville Road Estate and Victoria Road on the Waterloo Estate.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

I am much indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following report upon the method of sewage disposal used in the Borough:

The sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

(a) Houghside Sewage Works serves approximately 13,330 people and consists of detritus tank, precipitation tanks (in series), storm tank, percolating filters, humus tanks, and land treatment. Ferric sulphate or waste sulphuric acid is added to the crude sewage as a precipitant and the sludge is disposed of on drying beds.

(b) Smalewell Sewage Works serves approximately 4,000 people and consists of precipitation tanks (in parallel), percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Aluminoferrie is used as a precipitant, sludge being disposed of on drying beds.

(c) Sewage from Farsley (7,000 people) and

(d) Calverley (3,000 people) is treated at the Rodley Works of the Leeds Corporation.

A. Houghside Sewage Disposal Works.

Sewage Flow for 1938.

Total volume fully treated	...	...	350,864,000 gallons.
Average daily flow	...	...	961,200 gallons.
Average weekday flow	...	...	1,052,700 gallons.
Average weekday dryweather flow...			751,000 gallons.
Average Sunday dryweather flow	...		422,000 gallons.

Rainfall for 1938 = 34.67 inches.

It is not possible to record the amount of sewage dealt with in the storm tank, but the main inlet penstock is set to allow up to three times the dry weather flow to receive full treatment, any excess being diverted to the storm tank.

Composition of Sewage.

Judging from the volume of sewage received at the Works on Sundays, which is almost entirely domestic in origin, the week-day dry weather sewage contains approximately 50% trade waste. As several of the mills derive a portion of their water supply from private wells and as the mill effluents are not metered separately, it is not possible to obtain a more accurate estimate of the total volume of trade effluent discharged to the sewers.

Strength of Sewage.

During fine weather the crude sewage absorbs approximately 16 parts per 100,000 of oxygen in four hours from N/80 KMnO_4 @ 80°F. The Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal classified as "very strong" a sewage which absorbed up to 15.6 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from N/80 KMnO_4 , so the sewage can be considered as very strong.

Character of Sewage.

The sewage is a very difficult one from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of a precipitant, but which at the same time restricts the choice of precipitants which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trade wastes which give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries and grease works.

Condition of the Works and Proposed Improvements.

The Detritus Tank is quite efficient and needs no alteration.

In view of their present construction, it is impossible to operate the Precipitation Tanks in parallel, with the result that, although the capacity is adequate, the velocity of the sewage through the tanks is too high. It is proposed to construct a distributing chamber at the inlet end of the tanks, to feed the first five tanks in parallel, each of which will also be provided with a full width weir outlet. The remaining four tanks are to be converted into sludge digestion tanks.

The storm tank capacity is definitely low and two more tanks of similar capacity are to be constructed.

The capacity of the percolating filters is quite inadequate and the method of distribution (by fixed sprays), unsuitable. The present filters are to be scrapped and new rectangular beds of suitable size, equipped with travelling distributors to be erected.

The present humus tank capacity is insufficient. It is intended to erect two additional tanks of greater size.

Sludge from the humus tanks is at present disposed of on drying beds situated near the tanks. A pump house is to be constructed on this site which will return the humus sludge together with supernatant liquor from other sources on the works either to the incoming sewage flow, or to the digestion tanks, as may be desired.

West Riding Rivers Board.

The works and the final effluent therefrom have not satisfied the above Board for some time and the proposed alterations have been drawn up with a view to removing their present objections.

During 1938 the Board's Inspector took five samples of the final effluent. No report was received with regard to four of the samples, but one was declared unsatisfactory.

Average Analyses for 1938

Oxygen absorbed from acid N/80 KMnO₄ in four hours at 80°F.
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

Crude Sewage	... ..	12.16	
Tank Effluent	... ..	4.25	= 65.0% Purification.
Humus Tank Effluent	...	2.62	= 78.4% Purification.
Final Effluent	... ..	1.69	= 86.1% Purification.

B. Smalewell Sewage Disposal Works.

Sewage Flow for 1938.

Total volume fully treated	... ..	74,601,000	gallons.
Average daily flow	... ..	204,400	gallons.
Average weekday flow	... ..	203,500	gallons.
Average weekday dry weather flow	... ..	103,700	gallons.
Average Sunday dry weather flow	... ..	101,600	gallons.

Rainfall for 1938 — 34.67 inches.

Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic; the industrial waste received, which approximates to about 20% of the total, emanates from one woollen mill and a laundry.

Strength of Sewage.

The crude sewage absorbs about 7.00 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid N/80 KMnO₄ @ 80°F. in four hours.

Character of Sewage.

The sewage responds fairly readily to normal treatment. The chief difficulty experienced being due to the fact that the trade effluents are discharged in flushes instead of being spread over a period. This has the effect of increasing the strength of the sewage considerably and is apt to dislocate the normal operation of the works.

Condition of the Works.

The Works are reasonably efficient for present day requirements and no immediate extensions of main importance are under consideration.

West Riding Rivers Board.

The Board's Inspector has taken three samples of the final effluent during 1938, each was classed as unsatisfactory. This was probably due to the fact that redrainage of the land areas was in progress at the times of sampling.

Average Analyses for 1938.

Oxygen absorbed from acid N/80 KMnO₄ in four hours at 80°F.
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

Crude Sewage	... ..	7.46	
Tank Effluent	... ..	3.67	= 50.8% Purification.
Humus Tank Effluent	...	1.54	= 80.0% Purification.
Final Effluent	... ..	1.42	= 81.0% Purification.

There have been sewer extensions at Mill Hill, Pudsey, off Lane End, Pudsey, and on the Roker Lane Housing Estate, but the Calverley Bridge portion of the district still requires sewerage.

2.—Rivers and Streams.

A complaint was received from the West Riding Rivers Board regarding the sewage from a number of houses at Calverley Bridge which discharges to the old goit by three separate outlets. Upon investigations being made it was found that the drainage into the goit was from property owned by six owners and Counce's opinion was obtained as to who was responsible for the cost of the works necessary to abate the pollution. The opinion was given that the cost of constructing treatment works and the outfall therefrom must be borne by the Council and, therefore, instructions were given for a scheme to be prepared. An alternative suggestion submitted by the West Riding Rivers Board as to the use of the sewage works proposed to be constructed by the Horsforth Urban District Council on the other side of the River Aire was found to be impracticable owing to the unsatisfactory level at this point. The original scheme is, therefore, now in course of preparation.

3. Sanitary Services.

(i) Closet Accommodation.

The following is a list of the types of closet existing in the Borough at the end of the year :

Privies with open middens	...	...	4
Privies with covered middens	...	...	103
Pail or Tub Closets	...	...	16
Waste Water Closets	...	...	15
Water Closets	...	...	8556

Conversions of privies and other closets to water closets and the provision of closets to old and new property during the year is summarised as follows:

Privies converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	13
Waste water closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	4
Additional W.C.'s provided for old property	...	...	...	13
W.C.'s provided for new houses	...	...	...	272

(ii) Public Cleansing.

In the early part of the year numerous complaints were received as to the state of the refuse tip at Farsley which was on fire, great difficulty being experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of water to extinguish it. This matter was reported to the Council and it was decided to cease using this tip, and purchase a new motor wagon for the Farsley area. The two horses and carts previously used were dispensed with and the refuse from this area disposed of on the Tyersal tip.

This arrangement also proved unsatisfactory and I recommended the Council to discontinue the use of the Tyersal tip and to adopt tipping on strictly "controlled" lines at Houghside. It was decided, however, that all refuse in the Borough should be tipped on the Calverley tip and as this is removed from habitations there have been no further complaints in connection with refuse disposal.

The total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse is £2970, 98% of the refuse being disposed of by tipping and 2% to farmers.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following summary of inspections and notices served has been supplied to me by the Sanitary Inspectors as required by Article 19 (15) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926:

Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

A. R. P. Visits...	...	...	...	...	53
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	141
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	3
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	163
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	81
Drains	...	...	...	...	151
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	1937
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	179
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	354
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	475
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	36
Petroleum Stores	...	...	...	...	22
Public Lavatories	...	...	...	...	377
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	858
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	12
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	20
Tips and Waste Land	...	...	...	...	127
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	213

Number of Notices served during the year.

	Statutory.	Informal
Nuisances :		
Served	1	100
Complied with	1	96
Smoke Nuisances :		
Served	—	4
Complied with	—	4
Dwellinghouses (Remedy of defects) :		
Served	—	91
Complied with	—	91
Factories and Workshops :		
Served	—	2
Complied with	—	2
Nuisances in hand at end of 1937	...	10
Nuisances found in 1938	...	100
Total needing abatement	...	110
Nuisances abated during 1938	...	106
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1938	...	4

There are four offensive trade premises in the Borough comprising two tanneries, one tripe boiler and one fat melter. 36 visits of inspection were made during the year when the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Efforts were made during the year to obtain an Order under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, declaring the trade of fish-frying to be offensive but these were not successful and this trade is now controlled by Byelaws under Section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Factories.

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	74	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	90	—	—
Other Premises (not including outworkers' premises) ...	15	—	—
Total	179	2	—

(2) Defects found

Particulars.	Found.	Number of Defects. Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspect.	No. of defects in respect of which prose- cutions were instituted.
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—

(3) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises: None.

(iv) Shops and Offices.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Shops Act, 134, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences of shops or under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to offices, and it is much to be regretted that more time cannot be given to this work but this is impossible with the present inadequacy of staff in the Sanitary Department.

(v) Camping Sites.

There were no sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938.

(vi) Smoke Abatement.

Twelve observations each of thirty minutes duration were taken during 1938 and four of these showed excessive emission of black smoke thereby committing offences against the Byelaws. Cautions were issued in each case.

(vii) Swmming Baths and Pools.

There is one public swimming bath in the district owned by the Corporation and opened for swimming only in the summer from April to September. Slipper baths are also provided which are open all the year round.

The water is treated by the addition of aluminoferric and by passage through two rapid sand filters after which it is chlorinated, aerated and heated before being returned to the bath. Two samples of water were submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination during the season and both proved satisfactory. The water is tested at frequent intervals by the Baths Superintendent for chlorine content.

(viii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| (1) | (a) | No. of Council houses found to be infested | 2 |
| | | No. of Council houses disinfested | 2 |
| | (b) | No. of other houses found to be infested | 7 |
| | | No. of other houses disinfested | 7 |
- (2) In the case of badly infested houses, hydrogen cyanide is used for the eradication of bed bugs but in slight cases of infestation spraying by means of a liquid insecticide is used.
- (3) Where there is any reason to believe that the houses of tenants about to be removed into Council houses are infested with bed bugs, the belongings of such tenants are removed in vans and subjected to fumigation with hydrogen cyanide whilst in the van. Bedding, cushions, etc. are treated in a steam disinfecter owing to the danger of such articles harbouring the fumigant. It is much to be regretted that the Council do not adopt the policy of treating the belongings of **all** tenants about to be removed into Council houses **instead of leaving** the responsibility of discriminating between the clean and dirty tenant to the official and thus causing much discontent and unpleasantness. Until such a policy is adopted I feel certain that the efforts of the Health Department to rid Council estates of this pest will not meet with any great success.
- (4) The work of disinfestation by hydrogen cyanide is carried out by the Yorkshire Fumigation Services whilst cases of mild individual infestation are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors.
- (5) Occasional visits are paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to houses which have been disinfested and the tenants are instructed on the measures to be taken to prevent reinfestation, i.e. by systematic cleaning, etc.

4. Schools.

There are ten public elementary schools in the district all of which I have visited and reported upon to the Education Committee. The sanitary condition of the schools is fairly good on the whole although the lavatories and washbasins at Primrose Hill School are in urgent need of attention.

There have been no epidemics of scarlet fever or diphtheria among schoolchildren during the year although measles was prevalent in the Spring. The directions as to the exclusion of children who have been in contact with cases of infectious disease from school contained in the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School issued by the Board of Education in 1927 are strictly adhered to.

APPENDIX.

Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District.

1. Rules and Regulations as to Cemeteries — 1906.
2. Byelaws as to Slaughterhouses — 1911.
3. Byelaws as to New Streets — 1927.
4. Regulations as to the Control of Dogs — 1929.
5. Byelaws as to Smoke Abatement — 1929.
6. Regulations as to Tennis Courts — 1930.
7. Byelaws as to Nuisances — 1935.
8. Byelaws as to the Employment of Children and Street Trading — 1935.
9. Regulations as to the Supply of Water — 1936.
10. Byelaws as to Buildings — 1938.
11. Byelaws as to Offensive Trades and the Trade or Business of Fish Frying — 1938.

SECTION D — HOUSING.

1—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	553
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1937
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	288
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose...	986
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	288
(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	175
(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	112

2—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	91
---	----

3—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	—
(a)	By Owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	—
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	7
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..	2
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	17
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	17
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	114
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	9
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	9
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases... ..	53
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil

5—Housing Act, 1936—Part III—Clearance Areas.

The following table shows the action taken under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year. This completes the Council's five year programme of slum clearance prepared in accordance with the Housing Act, 1930.

Clearance Area	No. of houses	No. of persons affected	Date confirmed	Remarks
Greenside (No. 29)	2	9	9th December, 1938	—
Greenside (No. 30)	6	16	17th November, 1938	—
Greenside (No. 31)	5	15	9th December, 1938	—
Greenside (No. 32)	9	30	do.	13 Greenside excluded from Confirmation Order.
Smalewell (No. 33)	8	30	do.	—
Smalewell (No. 34)	7	21	do.	—
Greentop (No. 35)	3	6	do.	20a Greentop excluded from Confirmation Order.
Fartown (No. 36)	6	9	17th November, 1938	—
Fartown (No. 37)	5	15	9th December, 1938	—
Fartown (No. 38)	11	5	—	Houses demolished before Inquiry.
Fartown (No. 39)	3	9	9th December, 1938	—
Bankhouse Lane (No. 40)	10	25	do.	—
Valley Road (No. 41)	7	16	do.	—
Valley Road (No. 42)	5	20	do.	—
Cemetery Road (No. 43)	3	8	do.	—
Cemetery Road (No. 44)	5	11	do.	—
Grove Road (No. 45)	5	14	do.	—
Fartown (No. 46)	8	15	do.	158 and 160 Fartown excluded from Confirmation Order.
Total	108	284	—	4 houses excluded.

6—Town Planning.

The Council is a member of the Leeds and Bradford Regional Town Planning Committee and has prepared a scheme for the whole of the district as follows :

Pudsey No. 1 Scheme	—	approved.
Pudsey No. 2 Scheme	—	draft stage.
Pudsey No. 3 Scheme	—	draft stage.
Farsley Scheme	—	draft stage.

7—General Housing Conditions.

(a) Total number of houses in the district ...	...	...	9496
(b) No. of working-class houses included in the above ...			7324
(c) No. of new houses erected during 1938:			
(i) By the Local Authority ...	...	...	82
(ii) By private enterprise ...	...	...	190
	Total	...	272

(d) Housing of tuberculous families.

Preferential consideration is given to such families by the Health and Housing Committee in the letting of Council houses. One tuberculous family has been rehoused in such a manner during the year.

SECTION E — INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.
(a) Milk Supply.

1. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

No. of cowkeepers registered in the district	40
No. of wholesale traders registered	17
No. of retail milk sellers registered	64
No. of cowsheds in the district	66
No. of cowshed inspections during the year	163
No. of milk cows in the district	610

The structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk on the farms were found to be satisfactory with the exception of two farms where alterations are pending, notices having been served.

Samples of milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors of milk for examination by the methylene blue test with the following results:—

Satisfactory	8
Unsatisfactory	19
	—
Total	27
	—

Two samples of milk were submitted for examination as to the presence of tuberculosis with negative result in each case.

The quarterly inspection of dairy cattle in the district was carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors of the West Riding County Council up to the 31st March, 1938. Since then this function has been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who have established a State Veterinary Service for the purpose. During the routine inspection of dairy cattle by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, seven cows were discovered to be suffering from tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. On post-mortem examination six of these were found to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis and one from tuberculosis not being advanced within the meaning of the Order.

2. Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

The West Riding County Council is the Licensing Authority under the above Orders with respect to the production of “Accredited” and “Tuberculin Tested” milk and the following licences have been issued and are at present in force in the Borough:

No. of licences to produce “Accredited” milk	3
No. of licences to produce and bottle “Accredited” milk ...	4
No. of licences to produce “Tuberculin Tested” milk ...	1
No. of licences to produce and bottle “Tuberculin Tested” milk	1

Samples of designated milk taken by officers of the County Council from licensed premises within the Borough during the year have been bacteriologically examined with the following results:

	Satis.	Unsatis.	Total.
“Accredited” milk	14	7	21
“Tuberculin Tested” milk ...	2	2	4

(b) Meat and other Foods.

There are 13 private slaughterhouses in the Borough made up of 3 registered and 10 license.d One of these is unsatisfactory as regards position and will probably be dealt with under the new Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) approx	931	75	73	2973	1011
Number inspected... ..	912	73	69	2788	996
All diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2 livers	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	0.22	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—Set of lungs— —Offals 56lbs	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	2.74	—	—	—

There are 28 bakehouses in the district, none of which are underground, and 141 visits of inspection were made to these by the Sanitary Staff.

(c) Adulteration.

The West Riding County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough but has a scheme whereby the local Sanitary Inspector is appointed Sampling Officer and may take samples of milk, the cost of the analysis of which is defrayed by the County Council. This scheme is in force in the Borough and 20 samples of milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspector during the year, 2 of which were found to be deficient in fat. Cautions were issued in both cases.

The following samples were taken by County Sampling Officers in Pudsey during 1938:

	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	25	3
Drugs	1	2
Other Foods ...	14	—
	—	—
Total	40	5
	—	—

The three adulterated samples of milk were found to be slightly deficient in fat and cautions were issued. Two samples of drugs were also reported against, no action being taken in one case and in the other proceedings were instituted.

SECTION F — PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1938.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	57	55	—
Diphtheria	20	20	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	—
Pneumonia	10	—	—
Erysipelas	16	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—
Total	108	80	—

It will be noted from the above Table that in addition to cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria admitted to Hospital, two cases of erysipelas were also admitted. Special arrangements were made for one of these to be treated in Calverley Moor Hospital owing to very unsatisfactory home conditions, and the other was removed to Clayton Institution. The three cases of puerperal pyrexia admitted to Hospital were all treated in Leeds Maternity Hospital.

Incidence Rates of Notifiable Diseases 1938.
(per 1,000 of the population).

Scarlet Fever	2.04
Diphtheria	0.72
Pneumonia	0.36
Erysipelas	0.57
Puerperal Pyrexia (per 1,000 live births) ...	8.99
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (per 1,000 live births) ...	2.25

Age Distribution of Notifiable Diseases 1938.

	At all ages	Under 1 yr.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	57	—	1	3	—	3	21	13	8	6	1	1	—
Diphtheria	20	—	—	3	1	1	5	2	1	5	2	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Pneumonia	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	—	2	1
Erysipelas	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	108	1	1	6	2	4	27	17	10	16	13	7	4

From the above Table it is interesting to note that the majority of the cases of scarlet fever notified occurred amongst school children, i.e. from four years of age to 15. The same also applied to diphtheria although several cases also occurred amongst older persons.

The response to the Authority's endeavours to increase the number of children immunised against diphtheria has been very poor. 26 children of school age were immunised during the year at the special Immunisation Clinic, the prophylactic used being Parke Davis's Toxoid Alum Precipitated. The West Riding County Council has a scheme whereby parents may choose their own medical practitioner to give the necessary treatment free of charge and a number of children have been immunised under this scheme during the year.

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases 1938.													
Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	1	8	9	5	8	5	2	—	6	6	3	57
Diphtheria	2	3	2	1	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	20
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	10
Erysipelas	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	4	1	2	—	2	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	9	4	17	12	12	11	9	7	1	11	9	6	108

As it will be seen from the above Table, infectious diseases were most prevalent in the early Spring and this is probably accounted for by the inclement weather experienced at this time of the year and the prevalence of the common cold increasing the susceptibility of individuals to the various disease germs.

Notifiable Disease Incidence in Wards 1938.								
	Ful-neck	Chap-town	Green-side	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Fars-ley	Calver-ley	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	9	12	8	10	10	1	57
Diphtheria	2	1	6	3	3	4	1	20
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	4
Pneumonia	1	3	4	2	4	2	2	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	12	14	25	15	17	20	5	108

Incidence Rates of Notifiable Diseases (other than Puerperal and Pyrexia and Ophthalmit Neonatorum) in Wards 1938.
(per 1,000 of the population)

Fulneck	4.01
Chapelton	3.94
Greenside	5.95
Lowtown	5.14
Stanningley	6.49
Farsley	2.70
Calverley	1.01
Whole Borough	3.69

It is interesting to compare the infectious disease notifications in each Ward. The Ward with the largest estimated population—Farsley 7090—had 19 notifications (excluding puerperal pyrexia and ophthalmic neonatorum) giving an incidence rate of 2.70 per 1,000 of the population. The incidence rates for the Greenside and Stanningley Wards with smaller estimated populations of 4,201 and 2,620 respectively were 5.95 and 6.49 but the higher rate is probably accounted for by the close proximity of the Wards to the densely populated areas of the Cities of Leeds and Bradford and the consequent increased facilities for spread of infection. A striking feature of the Table is the comparative freedom from infection of the Calverley Ward. This Ward, with an estimated population of 4,954, is largely self-contained and is not in close proximity to any populous areas.

Besides notifiable diseases, an outbreak of pemphigus neonatorum affecting five infants occurred at a local Nursing Home during Easter week-end. One child was removed to the General Infirmary at Leeds and three to Leeds Maternity Hospital where two unfortunately died. The Home was closed for two weeks and thoroughly disinfected, the nurses who had been in contact with the cases were placed in quarantine, and all sheets, bedding, etc., were steam disinfected. These measures appear to have been sufficient to prevent the spread of the disease as no further cases occurred.

2. VACCINATION.

The following information regarding vaccination has been given to me by the Vaccination Officers:

Births registered during the year	...	...	330
Certificates of successful vaccination	...	...	90
Exemption certificates received	...	...	208
Insusceptible of vaccination...	...	...	1
Died unvaccinated	...	...	10
Vaccination postponed	...	...	4
Remain unvaccinated	...	...	4
Removals to places known	...	...	3
Removals to places unknown	...	...	10

4. (a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Arrangements for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease of, or injury to, the eyes are in the hands of the West Riding County Council.

(b) Tuberculosis.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

4. TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non.-Res.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 ...	2	—	2	3	1	—	—	1
25 to 35 ...	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	—
35 to 45 ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
45 to 55 ...	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
55 to 65 ...	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	2	7	9	7	2	2	1

The occupations of those dying from tuberculosis were as follows:—

MALE.		
Age.	Occupation.	Localisation of disease.
20	Cloth Designer	Lungs
29	Sandstone Grinder	Lungs
37	Wool Warehouseman	Lungs
46	Metal Polisher	Lungs
58	Cloth Miller	Lungs
58	General Labourer	Lungs
65	Iron Grinder	Lungs
25	Journey-man Plumber	Abdomen
49	Mule Piecener	Spine
FEMALE.		
29	Cloth Weaver	Lungs
40	Housewife	Lungs
16	Cloth Weaver	Spine

Of the 12 deaths registered as being due to tuberculosis, no previous notification had been received in the case of two deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis and one death from pulmonary tuberculosis giving a ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths of 3 : 12.

The arrangements for the admission of tuberculous persons to Sanatoria are in the hands of the West Riding County Council and the following Table shows the number of persons from the Borough who were admitted to Sanatoria during the year:—

Sanatorium.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Middleton-in-Wharfedale ...	5	—	2	—
Scotton Banks	—	1	—	2
Cardigan	—	1	—	2
Eldwick	—	—	1	1
Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital...	—	—	1	—
Total	5	2	4	5

The following Table shows the number of cases notified during the year, the number of cases removed from the Register and the number remaining at the end of the year:—

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1937 ...	33	23	23	20
No. of cases notified during the year	9	2	7	8
	42	25	30	28
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year ...	9	2	2	2
No. of cases remaining on the Register at 31st Dec., 1938	33	23	28	26

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1938

GEO. ELLISON, M.S.I.A.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I herewith submit the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1938, showing the work carried out by the Department including the abatement of nuisances, removal of house refuse, the supervision of slaughterhouses, the condemnation of meat as unfit for the food of man, smoke observations, water sampling, food and drugs sampling, etc.

With respect to housing operations, great activity has still continued during the year under the Housing Act, 1936. Inspections have been made and a Ministry of Health Inquiry held into 17 Clearance Areas, all of which were confirmed. Inspections for a further 18 Areas were made and evidence completed in respect of same. Seven representations were made in respect of houses incapable of being made fit at reasonable cost and Demolition Orders were issued in the case of two. It should be borne in mind that the external condition only of a dwelling is not a proper basis upon which to form judgment. Other factors such as dampness, darkness, lack of air space and ventilation, insufficient sanitary and washing accommodation and the absence of the very vital necessity, the provision of a food store, (which is sadly lacking in the majority of houses inspected in this district), etc. all play a most important part in determining the fitness of a dwellinghouse for human habitation and, indeed, a house which is in fairly good external repair but possesses some, or all, of the aforementioned defects, would be unfit for human habitation under certain circumstances. If dealt with in a Clearance Area the cost at which such a house may be rendered fit does not enter the question but if dealt with individually the cost is the first consideration and on it depends whether a Demolition Order should be made. An undesirable feature of dealing with dwellinghouses under Section II of the Housing Act is the acceptance by the Council of undertakings to use the dwellings for other purposes without sufficient conditions being imposed to safeguard that such use will not prove a danger to the health of the community and make the buildings blots upon the landscape.

Housing work has been considerably delayed during the latter part of the year because of the coming into force of the new Factories Act. It is necessary to visit practically all the factories in the district and inspect these with reference to the provision of means of escape in case of fire. New Certificates have to be issued in each case and, as the Department is without clerical assistance, these have to be prepared by the technical staff taking up much time which could be put to a better purpose.

With the coming into force of the new Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in October of this year (1939), more work will fall upon the Department. Every slaughterhouse in the Borough will have to be visited and a comprehensive report prepared thereon for submission to

the Health Committee; premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, sausage-making premises and premises used for the preparation of food will require inspecting and registering with the Department; licences for slaughterhouses will be issued annually and all these duties will create extra pressure on the Department which is overburdened already. In addition Air Raid Precautions duties have caused not a little upset to the routine work during the year and, as Mr. Cheatle has recently been appointed local Ambulance Officer, further interference with normal duties is anticipated.

With regard to scavenging, the decision of the Council to follow my recommendation contained in last year's report and purchase a new waggon for the Farsley area, which commenced work on the 13th September, has more than justified the expenditure incurred.

It is to be regretted that the Council have adopted a policy of refusing officials to attend Conferences in connection with their branch of Local Government. Many new methods and improvements in connection with the health services, which have been proved in practice, are contained in the papers submitted at these Conferences and are freely discussed by the delegates who, on return to their Authorities, can attack the problems confronting them with the latest knowledge on the subject with consequent benefit and saving to the Authority concerned.

I am sorry that the Council have not seen fit to carry out my recommendation contained in last year's report relating to the provision of clerical assistance. This Department of the Corporation is now the only one without such assistance and the work involved in preparing notices, reports, etc. now practically takes up the whole of the time of one Sanitary Inspector resulting in a marked decrease in the number of inspections. As will have been observed from foregoing remarks, the work of the Department will be materially increased during the coming year due to the coming into operation of much new legislation and it will be quite impossible for this work and the routine work also to be carried out unless the staff is increased. I would suggest, therefore, the appointment of a qualified Sanitary Inspector with a knowledge of clerical duties who could perform the clerical work of the Department in addition to assisting in the sanitary inspection of the area.

NUISANCES.

Nuisances and sanitary defects found and recorded in Registers ..	100
Nuisances standing in books on 1st January, 1938	10
Total Nuisances on Registers for 1938	110
Nuisances abated during 1938	106
Nuisances on Registers (unabated) on 31st December, 1938	4

HOUSES AND PREMISES VISITED DURING 1938.

Houses etc. visited as to sanitary condition	553
Visits to Mills, Workshops and Bakehouses	322
Visits to Cowsheds	163
Visits to Slaughterhouses	858
Visits to work in progress	213
Visits to houses re Infectious Diseases	81
Visits to houses for Disinfecting purposes	9
Visits to market stalls, shops, etc.	354
Visits to tips and waste land	127
Visits re A.R.P. work	53
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Total number of visits	2733
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LENGTHS OF DRAINS, ETC., LAID.

	Yards.
4 in. Drains	1593
6 in. Drains	116
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Total Drains Laid	1709
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No. of gullies fixed	143
No. of vent. shafts fixed	63
No. of chambers built	39

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

I have paid regular visits to the slaughterhouses and condemned as unfit for human food the following:—

2 Cows' lungs.	Tuberculosis.	24 lbs.
2 Beasts' livers.	Cirrhosis and Tuberculosis.	24 lbs.
Corned Beef.	Sour.	6 lbs.
2 Hams.	Sour.	28 lbs.
1 Cow's offals.	Tuberculosis.	56 lbs.

PRIVIES CONVERTED TO WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

- 2 at Smalewell Road.
- 4 at Water Lane.
- 1 at Greenside.
- 4 at Roker Lane Chapel.

ADDITIONAL W.C.'s FIXED INSIDE.

- 2 at Handley's, Fartown.
- 1 at Boyd's, Smalewell Road.
- 2 at "The Fox and Grapes."
- 1 at Andrew Square.
- 2 at Littlemoor Road.
- 1 at 23 Capel Street.
- 1 at Myers, Webster & Co.
- 1 at Thornhill Street.
- 1 at Donald Street.
- 1 at Water Lane.
- 4 tippler closets converted to W.C.'s at Lumby Lane.

PRIVIES ABOLISHED.

- 1 at Smalewell Road.

W.C's BUILT OUTSIDE.

- 1 at Midgeley Square.
- 1 at Greenside.

ASHPITS ABOLISHED.

- 1 at Smalewell Road.
- 2 at Lumby Lane.
- 22 at Laburnum Street and Oak Street.
- 1 at Roker Lane Chapel.

Privies converted to water carriage system	13
Additional W.C.'s fixed inside (to old houses)	13
Open and covered ashpits removed	49
Tippler closets removed	4

DISINFECTIONS.

Scarlet Fever	61
Diphtheria	20
	—
	81
	—

SCAVENGING FOR THE YEAR.

Emptied.		
Ashpits.	Dustbins.	Cost.
7,526 ...	383,647 ...	£2970-0-0

The cost of scavenging works out at 2/1 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per head and this compares very favourably with neighbouring districts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obediently,

GEORGE ELLISON, M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Inspector.

